

## NO MAN OR WOMAN

Who Is Suffering, Tired of Doctoring, or Tired of Life Should Fail to Consult

## DR. WALKER,

The most successful physician of the age in the treatment of all manner and kinds of Nervous, Chronic, Blood and Skin Diseases. He can cure you when others fail even to give relief. His charge of

## \$5 A MONTH

For all diseases—full treatment and medicines—a rod to thousands. Not one penny more will be received under any circumstances. His well-known sanitarium, 1411 Pennsylvania avenue, is open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sunday from 10 to 12. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.

John F. Ellis &amp; Co.

## MIDSUMMER PIANO BARGAINS.

Square Pianos—different makers and different prices—from \$50 upwards for a good reliable instrument with stool and cover. Payable \$5 per month. Upright Pianos—slightly used and also new. We have a large stock of pianos on hand, and we will sell them at a discount for cash. We will be pleased to have you call and see our Pianos and talk the subject over.

John F. Ellis &amp; Co., Chickering Piano Rooms, 937 Pa. Ave.

## FOR CARRYING WEAPONS.

Two Severe Fines Imposed by Judge Mills.

George Taylor, a colored watchman on the steamer Mary Washington, was fined \$50 today or in default sixty days in jail by Judge Mills for discharging a revolver from the deck of the boat yesterday morning.

Taylor, who was drunk, fired the pistol twelve times at the piers, creating considerable excitement in the neighborhood. He was arrested by Police Agents A. B. Harris, who told the court that when they arrested Taylor, he was in the act of firing a revolver. Taylor, however, denied this, and said he had a box of cartridges, but he had no right to carry the gun.

Judge Mills, in disposing of the case, commented sharply on the habit of carrying concealed weapons, which, he said, was on the increase. In the course of his remarks he said he doubted whether even a police officer off duty had the right to lug a pistol around with him.

"This custom of men going armed is a menace to the community," he said, "and should be stamped out." Taylor could not raise the \$50, and went down.

The next case was also one of concealed weapons. This morning Policeman Orlan arrested William Smith for assaulting a small colored boy, and when he was searched, a murderous looking slugsnot was found in his pocket.

MEASURED AND PHOTOED.

Three Negro Burglars Caught in Levy's Clothing Store.

Benjamin Marshall, William Sims and William Brown, colored, who were caught in Levy's clothing store last night by Policemen Peck and Schneider, were measured and photographed at police headquarters this morning before they were taken into the police cells.

Sims and Brown are rather diminutive men, but Marshall is an athletic fellow of 200 pounds solid bone and muscle. In his stocking feet he measured an eight of an inch of six feet. From Ford, Elsie Kregler's murderer, was the same height.

Marshall measured from finger tip to finger tip when his arms were extended exactly 100 inches. This is the maximum width of the measuring machine, and Ford, who was considered the most powerful built man about police headquarters in years, lacked such a stretch by nearly two inches. Marshall is twenty-four years old.

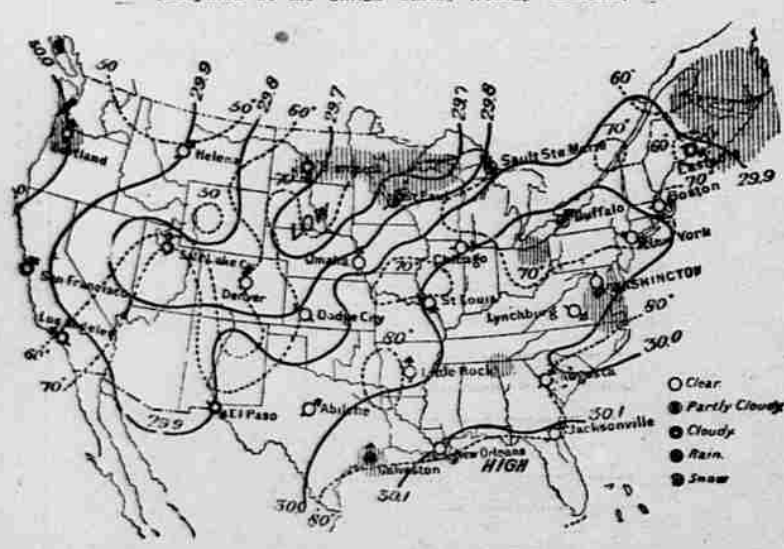
Judgment Creditor's Suit. Mr. B. H. Loucks, as attorney, this morning filed suit on a judgment creditor's bill for Peter F. O'Neil, of New York, asking for the collection of \$637.40 from Patrick O'Farrell. The bill calls for the sale of lot 8, block 31, Columbia Heights, to satisfy the claim.

Sugar Bounty Checks.

The Treasury began today sending out checks in payment of the \$5,000,000 sugar bounty appropriated by Congress and held up by Comptroller Bowler.

## THE TIMES DAILY WEATHER MAP.

(Prepared at the United States Weather Bureau)



Forecast Till 8 p. m. Tuesday.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, generally fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; winds shifting to southwesterly.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair tonight and Tuesday; generally clear; winds shifting to southerly.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast.

The barometer has risen east of the Mississippi and north of Montana, and it has fallen from Lake Superior southwestward to New Mexico. There is an area of low pressure covering the Dakotas and Minnesota, attended by local thunder storms.

The weather is generally clear this morning in the central valleys and on the Atlantic coast.

During twenty-four hours ending 8 a. m. Sunday, heavy showers occurred throughout the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, the New England, the Middle, South Atlantic and East Gulf States and light showers in Montana.

It is slightly warmer on the Atlantic coast, in the upper lake region and in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys. It is decidedly cooler at northern Rocky Mountain stations.

## GORDON CALLED ON JONES

Brief Conference Between the Two Democratic Leaders.

## WHAT MR. BRYAN WILL DO

No Plan Yet Made as to Division of Electors—Interest in the Outcome of the Alabama Election—The Attitude Assumed by Watson—Headquarters Gossip.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was today early in the day in the rear room occupied by Senator Faulkner on the second floor of the Worthington Annex, where the headquarters of the Congressional committee are located. He looked cool and comfortable and manifested no signs of worry or unhappiness at the active part he was taking in the political situation now existing. The Senator was economizing time by receiving visitors and reading a vast accumulation of mail at the same time.

Among the early callers was Senator Gordon, but the conference was brief, nothing of importance was discussed, and no conclusions of consequence were reached. Following the distinguished Marylander came Senator Stewart, Col. James G. Barrett, James L. Norris, and others of more or less influence and reputation.

"Will Mr. Bryan accept the Populist nomination?" said Senator Jones to the Times reporter. "I know nothing beyond the information contained in his recent telegram on that subject. What do I think? It would be a waste of time for me to be guessing what Mr. Bryan will or will not do."

"There are too many other urgent matters that need to be taken care of by the help of the neck and throat of a politician," he said. "He will doubtless determine that question for himself and in his own time."

## MR. JONES' MOVEMENTS.

"I expect to remain in Washington the remainder of the week making an effort to catch up with my correspondence, which has been neglected, and will attend the meeting of the national committee in New York which will be held at the invitation of Mr. Bryan. The question of headquarters will not be settled until after that meeting, and it is difficult to prophesy as to what place will be selected."

"Our committee will prosecute just as vigorously a campaign as our resources will permit. We have no money, but we will conduct an active post office campaign. This is a contest of patriotism and self, and the people must work for the good of the cause without hope of other reward than a clear conscience."

"We will, of course, after getting fully organized, be able to send out literature in sufficient quantities to carry on the campaign without detriment to the work and there will also be an abundance of speakers for the campaign when the time comes."

"The general outlook is good, and everything is going to the point of the election of Mr. Bryan."

Senator Jones said he had not yet considered any plan looking to a division of electors between the Democrats and Populists. He is not yet ready to announce any or a part of those who will be members of the executive committee, which will have charge of the campaign, but he expects to see a number of names of the committee when the time comes.

## BASIS OF FUSION.

Much interest is manifested in the outcome of the Alabama election today. The result is expected to furnish a basis upon which the matter of fusion in the South may be decided.

It may also indicate to the Populist National committee a way by which Watson can be taken off the ticket and a new man put in his place. The result of the election will also indicate to the Populist National committee a way by which Watson can be taken off the ticket and a new man put in his place.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

But if the combination wins out, nothing seems to remain but a fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists. But such an arrangement, which will have to be made by the time the election comes, is a very small price to pay for the present propositions.

## TOWNS OF FINE PLUME

Inquest Begun Upon Atlantic City Railway Horror.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF SIGNALS

Arrangement of Tower and Mechanism Connected With It Explained to the Jury—Both Railroad Companies Represented by Counsel, and Public Prosecutor Assisting the Coroner.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 3.—All the victims of Thursday's railway wreck in the station house and the street at night and hopes are entertained that all may recover. Interest in the case today centers in the inquest which was begun this morning by Coroner William McLaughlin. The inquest is being held in Old Fellows Hall, as it was anticipated a big crowd would be present. This anticipation was not altogether fulfilled, as when the first witness was called the hall was only comfortably filled.

The jury is composed of representative business men of the city, and is made up as follows: Foreman, Charles Evans, president of the Atlantic City National Bank; ex-Coroner Lewis Evans, ex-Postmaster Levi Albertson, C. E. Adams, grocer, Thomas J. Dickerson, merchant, and City Hall Commissioner John B. Chapman.

LEGAL COUNSEL PRESENT. The Reading Railroad is represented by Judge Joseph H. Thompson, of this city, and the Pennsylvania by Judge Gastell, of Mount Holly.

While the coroner is not entitled, by law, to counsel, Prosecutor of Pleas Perry was present and helped in the selection of the legal points which arose. The railroad companies have prepared drawings of the spot where the accident occurred and the tracks leading to the spot, and maps were tacked upon the wall and were frequently referred to.

When the inquest opened Judge Gastell asked if it might be permitted to admit the coroner and jury with his advice, as he was in possession of facts that might assist them in reaching a verdict.

When Judge Gastell concluded, Judge Thompson stated that the Reading company had brought its employees to the inquest, and that the road wished for the fullest investigation, but that he thought it would be better, and that the public would be better pleased if counsel for neither road assisted in the inquest. Judge Gastell assented to this, and further suggested that Judge Thompson consult with Prosecutor Perry as to a mode to be followed.

Prosecutor Perry, in reply, said that he was only present by request of the coroner, and that he was willing to do anything the coroner wished. The suggestions of the two counsel met with the coroner's approval, and the two lawyers held a short consultation with Mr. Perry.

## WITNESSES ON THE STAND.

The first witness called was Thomas W. Treachard, city solicitor of Bridgeport and nephew of the deceased. He testified that he met with death in the accident. Mr. Perry questioned the witness, and Mr. Treachard testified that he identified the bodies of Charles P. Myers, his mother and aunt, J. Dewey Johnson, and a number of Bridgeport people in the temporary morgue on Mississippi avenue. Mr. Treachard was not asked any questions and had no testimony to give.

The next witness was Mayor Applegate of Bridgeport, who also testified to coming here and identifying a number of the dead.

Dr. Lewis Souder, county physician of this county, was called, and testified how he was called to the station on the night of the disaster and gave assistance to the wounded. He described to the jury briefly the nature of the injuries among the dead at the morgue.

M. R. Thompson, a civil engineer, living at Vineland and employed by the West Jersey Railroad, was called. He testified how he had made the maps of the location of the disaster which were on the walls, from drawings on the spot. For convenience he made the map of the location of the disaster which were on the walls, from drawings on the spot. For convenience he made the map of the location of the disaster which were on the walls, from drawings on the spot.

On each track approaching from both directions toward the station, a distance of 150 feet, there is a signal. The "home" signal, approaching the tower toward Atlantic City on the Reading road is 100 feet distant from the station, and the other direction 197 feet. He showed the map on the wall where an engine passes it rings a bell in the tower. This point is about a mile from the station.

C. H. Hitchcock, a civil engineer employed by the Reading, described the map on a map made of the Pleasant Valley track, which is the line of the Reading road. Judge Gastell read the agreement between the two railroads, by which the Reading Company permits the West Jersey to cross its tracks at the point of the accident in consideration of the latter company paying the crossing and maintaining it; that the mode of signaling at the crossing and the crossing operation should be agreed to by the general managers of the two roads.

Subsequently it was agreed that the West Jersey should put a man on the tower, and the Reading control and hire him; that all trains should pass the crossing at a slow rate of speed and ready to be stopped at a distance of 150 feet from the signal of a clear track was given. The Reading trains were given the priority of crossing.

The distance signal when a train approaches at a home position in the day indicated danger and a red light at night the same. A train should then come to a full stop. When the signal was changed down the pole a clear track is indicated by day and a white light gave the same signal at night. This was practically the agreement in brief reached by the two roads.

## WORKINGS OF THE TOWER.

A. O. Dayton, superintendent of the West Jersey line, was called. He explained to the jury the workings of the signal tower. He said that the agreement just read covered the main workings of the tower, but that he frequently supplemented them with orders of his own.

Mr. Dayton said that a semaphore signal can be distinctly seen a mile distant. It is operated by a man on the tower, and through the interlocking system the operator cannot give the same signal in both directions, but in one way it must be "danger" and in the other "clear."

The semaphore is normally set at danger. The operator if he wishes to change his signal after he has once set them must first change the "home" signal at one nearest to the tower, and the distance signal next, so that there is always a danger signal set on one side of the crossing and a clear signal on the other. The tower operator operates eight signals in all on three tracks.

Mr. Dayton admitted that an operator might change a signal after a train had passed the distance signal, but he explained that an engineer would still have to pass a danger signal (the home signal) and would slow up. In the event of an engineer disregarding or not recognizing the danger signal he would in all probability pass in safety over the crossing before the other train reached it, and the latter must have come to a full stop before the distant signal and could not have gained enough speed to have reached the crossing at the same time as the fast moving train.

Mr. Dayton stated that his argument was being made generally in defense of the signal system operated as the safest known, and that it is taken for granted by all railroad officers that in a majority of accidents a rule has been violated.

Mr. Dayton stated that the rule of right of way was primarily for the operator, but that circumstances left the question of passing trains over to the judgment of the operator, and that, as in the present case, although the Reading has the right of way, the operator could have given the excursion train the right to cross if he had considered it had the time to do so.

100 ft. size wide boards, \$1. any length you wish. P. Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. ave.

## This Week's "Specials."

34c straw hat sale—

65c straw hat sale—

Men's suit sale—

Men's pants sale—

Children's suit sale—

59c madras shirt sale.

Savings in every department—lessened prices that the knowing and thrifty ones will greatly appreciate.

Overflowing stocks—lateness of the season—that's the reason in a nutshell.

EISEMAN BROS.,

Cor. 7th and E Sts. N. W.

No Branch Store in Washington.

MRS. SUNDERLAND'S BURIAL.

It Will Occur Tomorrow Afternoon at Catskill, N. Y.

The remains of the late Mrs. Byron Sunderland will be buried at Catskill, N. Y., where she died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Orrin Day, last night.

Mr. James L. Norris, a trustee of Rev. Dr. Sunderland's church and a life-long friend of the family, received telegrams this morning saying the funeral would take place at Catskill at 4 p. m. tomorrow. He also had a request that Rev. Joseph Kelly, of this city, should come to the funeral.

Mr. Norris said this morning that Dr. Sunderland remained here during June and through the Christian Endeavor convention by reason of his zeal in religious work here, and that he was here to have been with his wife at Atlantic City. He only remained in the city when she was rapidly nearing the end of life.

Mrs. Sunderland was seventy-six years old and for over forty years had labored beside her husband in every sort of benevolent work and in maintaining the usefulness of the church. She had been married fifty-three years and celebrated their golden wedding in the early part of 1893. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Mary Tomlinson, and she was a native of Vermont.

There were three children, but only one, Rosalie, now Mrs. Day, at whose home the funeral will be held. The other two, Miss Laura S. Sunderland and Erskine M. Sunderland, who were well known in Washington, died a few years ago and are buried at Catskill. Their mother will rest in death by their side.

## NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

Trustees of Trinity M. E. Church Given a Permit.

The trustees of Trinity M. E. Church obtained a permit today for the construction of a new house of worship and a parsonage, at the corner of Fifth and C streets southeast, which are estimated to cost \$33,000.

The church edifice is to have a frontage of 75 feet on C street and runs back on Fifth street to a depth of 55 feet and 6 inches. It will have a red brick front and a slate and tile steep roof. The building will embrace two stories above the basement. The height from the sidewalk to the top of the wall will be 50 feet. The edifice will be heated by furnace.

Michael Beck also obtained a permit for the construction of two dwellings at Nos. 70 and 72 O street northeast, to cost \$3,800.

## Mines Filled With Water.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—A special from Pa. Clu. Mex., says that all the principal mines in that district have been completely flooded with water. Nearly 4,000 miners have been thrown out of employment, and the companies operating in the district have suffered heavy losses.

Killed by an Old Debt. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 3.—Daniel Clough, a well-known resident of Duluth, a small station on the Northern Pacific Railway, twenty-five miles north of this city, was shot and killed yesterday by George Eckman, the citizen assigned for the killing is an old claim of Eckman that Clough owed him for some work done some time ago.

Paid Fine and Went to Jail. Albert E. Hayden, who pleaded guilty to passing the counterfeit money for but on June 30 of selling the machine for but at his store on E street northeast, today paid his fine of \$50 and went to jail for a three hours' term, in accordance with the sentence passed by Judge Cole at the time.

Motion for a New Trial. Messrs. Chas. and Kuhn, counsel for Laura Backner, convicted and sentenced to twenty months in jail for assaulting Sergt. Daley and Policeman Greer, this afternoon filed a motion for a new trial before Judge Mills.

Robbed the Philadelphia Baker. Detective Sutton, of the First precinct, is today hunting for the perpetrators of John Palmerston, a Philadelphia baker, who was robbed while sleeping on a bench in Mount Vernon Park Saturday night.

Holt Will Case Action. The paper by which Miss Elizabeth Hynes formally withdraws from the Holt will contest was filed in the probate court today.

## MAIL STATIONS AT DEPOTS

New Regulation Greatly Facilitates Delivery of Letters.

## QUICK SERVICE IS ASSURED

At Present the Stations Are Located in But Few of the Larger Eastern Cities—The Plan Is Becoming Very Popular and Will Soon Be Considerably Extended.

Letters mailed at the Pennsylvania depot may now be sent by the next train to the subordinate stations situated at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, where they will be delivered upon demand to the persons to whom they are addressed.

By this method a delivery as quick as could be secured by a messenger is insured to newspapers, business houses, and the like, who have need of special haste in correspondence. For many years a lack of the postal laws has been growing up on the part of the class of correspondents, who would intrust their mail to railroad employees to be delivered at the other end.

The attention of Second Assistant Postmaster General Nelson was called to this evasion of the law, and he immediately set to work to stop it. In doing so, however, Mr. Nelson wished to provide a substitute for the illegal method, he decided to try, as an experiment, the plan above referred to.

PLAN IS POPULAR. The transfer mail clerks in each of the large cities between Washington and New York were placed in charge of sub-stations in the depots, with instructions to receive and distribute all mail deposited, and also to send out when called for all mail addressed for delivery to their respective stations.

Mr. Stuart, who is in charge of the station at Washington, says that so far the service has not been extensively used, owing to the ignorance of the general public as to the method. In the ten days in which the stations have been running, however, there has been a steady increase in the amount of matter handled. It will take, he says, about a year to fully educate the public, but at the end of that time this branch of the railway mail service will no doubt be taxed to its fullest capacity.

At present the stations are placed in the old transfer offices, but as the system extends the offices will be enlarged more and more until finally it is expected there will be a full-fledged postoffice in every important railroad depot in the country. The only postoffice of this type in the country at present is in the union station at St. Louis, but as there have been no corresponding stations, of course the new feature has not been tried there.

LETTERS MUST BE CALLED FOR. Mr. Nelson said that in no case would there be a delivery by letter-carrier from these offices, but that all mail would have to be called for. Continuing, he said that the new service will not only become an accommodation, so far as a convenient mailing and a place to receive letters are concerned, but it also makes a speedy delivery of mail between important points. Thus, matter mailed at the